United Nations S/2018/321

Security Council

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Albania, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC), and its resolutions 2401 (2018), 2319 (2016), 2314 (2016), 2253 (2015), 2235 (2015), 2209 (2015), 2178 (2014), 2118 (2013), 1989 (2011), 1540 (2004) and 1267 (1999),

Noting that additional allegations of chemical weapons use in Syria continue to be investigated by the Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW),

Expressing deep concern at the alleged use of chemical weapons in the Douma area outside Damascus in the Syrian Arab Republic on 7 April 2018 reportedly causing large-scale loss of life and injuries, *affirming* that the use of chemical weapons constitutes a serious violation of international law, and *stressing* that those responsible for any use of chemical weapons must be held accountable,

Noting that the Director-General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) has announced, in addition to its ongoing investigation, that its Fact Finding Mission (FFM) is in the process of gathering and analysing information on this incident from all available sources and will report its findings to States Parties to the CWC,

Condemning in the strongest terms any use of chemical weapons and toxic chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, and *expressing* grave concern that civilians continue to be killed and injured by chemical weapons and toxic chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic,

Recalling that the Syrian Arab Republic acceded to the CWC, *noting* that the use of any toxic chemical, such as chlorine, as a chemical weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic is a violation of resolution 2118, and *further noting* that any such use by the Syrian Arab Republic would constitute a violation of the CWC,

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Reaffirming their grave concern that the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) and other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with ISIL (Da'esh) or Al-Qaida, including but not limited to foreign terrorist fighters who have joined ISIL (Da'esh in Syria, groups that have pledged allegiance to ISIL (Da'esh), and Al-Nusra Front (ANF), continue operating in the Syrian Arab Republic,

Emphasizing the importance of conducting an independent, impartial and transparent investigation that examines relevant evidence with professionalism, and including, where safety and security permits, in coordination with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security and the OPCW, safe travel to sites the investigators deem relevant to the investigation, which could include but is not limited to the site of the alleged attack, and where the investigators determine there are reasonable grounds to believe access is justified based on their assessment of the facts and circumstances known to them at the time, when security conditions allow for safe access,

Recalling that the FFM is not mandated to reach conclusions about attributing responsibility for chemical weapons use,

1. *Reiterates* its condemnation in the strongest terms of any use of any toxic chemical, including chlorine, as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic and *expresses its outrage* that civilians continue to be killed and injured by chemical weapons and toxic chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic;

2. *Reiterates* that no party in the Syrian Arab Republic should use, develop, produce, acquire, stockpile, retain, or transfer chemical weapons;

3. *Recalls* its decision in resolution 2118 that the Syrian Arab Republic shall not use, develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain chemical weapons, or, transfer, directly or indirectly, chemical weapons to other States or non-State actors;

4. *Condemns* in the strongest terms the continued reported use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular the alleged use of chemical weapons in Douma on 7 April 2018;

5. *Expresses* its full support to the OPCW FFM, demands that all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic provide unhindered and safe access without delay to any sites deemed relevant by the OPCW FFM, and *requests* that the FFM report the results of its investigation of the alleged attack in Douma to the Director-General of the OPCW as soon as practicable;

6. *Reiterates its demand*, reminding in particular the Syrian authorities, that all parties facilitate safe and unimpeded passage for medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their equipment, transport and supplies, including surgical items, to all people in need, particularly in Douma, consistent with international humanitarian law;

7. *Decides* to establish the United Nations Independent Mechanism of Investigation (UNIM) for a period of one year with a possibility of further extension and update by the Security Council if it deems necessary;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Secretary-General, in coordination with the OPCW Director-General, to submit to the Security Council, for its authorization, within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution, recommendations, including elements of Terms of Reference, regarding the establishment and operation of the UNIMI, based on the principles of impartiality, independence and professionalism, to identify to the greatest extent feasible, individuals, entities, groups, or governments who were perpetrators, organizers, sponsors or otherwise involved in the use of

chemical weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, in the Syrian Arab Republic, and *expresses* its intent to respond to the recommendations, including Terms of Reference, within fifteen days of receipt;

9. *Requests further* that the United Nations Secretary-General, in coordination with the OPCW Director-General, undertake without delay steps, measures, and arrangements necessary for the speedy establishment and full functioning of the UNIMI, including recruiting impartial and experienced staff with relevant skills and expertise in accordance with the Terms of Reference, and *notes* due regard should be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as is possible;

10. *Reaffirms* support to the OPCW and UNIMI as they undertake their respective investigations in a manner they deem appropriate to fulfil their mandate, acknowledges the dangers associated with investigating chemical weapon use in Syria, and highlights the importance of full coordination with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security, and the OPCW, to ensure the FFM and UNIMI can safely travel to sites they deem relevant to their investigation, which could include but is not limited to the site of the alleged attack, where they determine there are reasonable grounds to believe access is justified based on their assessment of the facts and circumstances known to them at the time, when security conditions allow for safe access, and *urges* all Member States to facilitate such access where possible;

11. *Requests* the OPCW to provide UNIMI full access to all of the information and evidence obtained or prepared by the OPCW, including, but not limited to, medical records, interview tapes and transcripts, and documentary material, further *reaffirms* that the UNIMI should work in coordination with the OPCW to fulfil its mandate, and *requests* that the Secretary-General make the necessary arrangements for UNIMI to liaise closely with the OPCW to expeditiously investigate any incident the OPCW determines involved or likely involved the use of chemicals as weapons in order to identify those involved in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8 of this resolution;

12. *Calls upon* all parties within the Syrian Arab Republic, to provide full cooperation with the FFM and UNIMI, and to facilitate immediate and unfettered, safe and secure access to witnesses, evidence, reporting, material and sites relevant to the investigation, in order for the FFM and the UNIMI to accomplish their mandates, further *calls upon* all parties to pause hostilities in the areas in which the FFM and the UNIMI require access in fulfilment of OP10, to enable where possible safe access for the FFM and the UNIMI to such sites, and *encourages* UNIMI to inform the Security Council in case they are unable to safely access sites that they deem necessary for their investigation;

13. *Recalls* its decision in paragraph 7 of resolution 2118 that the Syrian Arab Republic shall cooperate fully with the OPCW and United Nations, including by complying with their relevant recommendations, by accepting personnel designated by the OPCW or the United Nations, by providing for and ensuring the security of activities undertaken by these personnel, by providing these personnel with immediate and unfettered access to and the right to inspect, in discharging their functions, any and all sites, and by allowing immediate and unfettered access to individuals that the OPCW has grounds to believe to be of importance for the purpose of its mandate, and specifically *recalls* that all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic shall cooperate fully in that regard;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report whether the information and access described in paragraph 13 of this resolution has been provided in his reports to the Security Council every 30 days pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 2118;

15. *Encourages* the UNIMI where relevant, to consult and cooperate with appropriate United Nations counter-terrorism and non-proliferation bodies, in particular the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 and 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, in order to exchange information on non-State actors' perpetration, organization, sponsorship or other involvement in the use of chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic;

16. *Requests* the UNIMI to retain any evidence related to possible use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic other than those cases in which the FFM determines or has determined that a specific incident in the Syrian Arab Republic involved or likely involved the use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, and to transmit that evidence to the FFM through Director-General of the OPCW and to the Secretary-General as soon as practicable;

17. *Requests* the UNIMI to submit to the Security Council and the OPCW Executive Council its first report within 90 days of the date it commences its full operations, as notified by the United Nations Secretary-General, as well as subsequent reports on its investigations as appropriate thereafter;

18. *Requests* the Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1540 (2004) to analyse information on trends in the activities of non-State actors involving preparations for use and actual use of chemical weapons in Syria and transmit a report to the Security Council as appropriate;

19. *Underlines* that the Security Council will thoroughly assess how to take action following the UNIMI's conclusions, and reaffirms in this regard its decision in response to violations of resolution 2118 to impose measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Security Council

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10 April 2018

Original: English

Russian Federation: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC) ratified by the Syrian Arab Republic on 14 September 2013, and the Council's resolutions 1540 (2004), 2118 (2013), 2209 (2015), 2235 (2015), 2314 (2016), and 2319 (2016).

Expressing its deep concern with regard to the alleged incident with use of toxic chemicals as weapon in Douma in the Syrian Arab Republic on 7 April 2018 reportedly causing large-scale loss of life and injuries, affirming that the use of chemical weapons constitutes a serious violation of international law, and stressing that those responsible for any use of chemical weapons must be held accountable.

Condemning in the strongest terms any use of any toxic chemical as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic, and elsewhere.

Recalling that in resolution 2118 (2013) the Council decided that the Syrian Arab Republic shall not use, develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain chemical weapons or transfer, directly or indirectly, chemical weapons, to other States or non-State actors and underscored that no party in Syria should use, develop, produce, acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer chemical weapons.

Welcoming the readiness of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to immediately send its Fact Finding Mission (FFM) to the site of the alleged incident in Douma to gather and analyse information on this incident and report its findings to the OPCW Executive Council.

Taking note of the invitation of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the FFM experts to visit the site of the alleged incident in Douma without any delay.

Reaffirming its determination to identify and hold accountable all those responsible for the use of chemicals as weapons on the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Noting with due consideration the assurances of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the military authorities of the Russian Federation in Syria to provide the FFM experts with full security arrangements for a safe access to the site of alleged incident in Douma.

1. *Reiterates* its condemnation in the strongest terms of any use of any toxic chemical as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic;

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2. *Expresses* its alarm at the allegations of use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular the alleged incident in Douma on 7 April 2018, notes its outrage that individuals reportedly continue to be killed and injured by chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, and reiterates its determination that those responsible must be held accountable;

3. *Welcomes* the decision of the OPCW Director-General to send the FFM experts for investigation in accordance with the CWC to the site of the alleged incident in Douma and adjacent areas and requests the FFM to report the results of this investigation to the OPCW Executive Council as soon as possible and further requests the Director-General to keep the Security Council informed of the progress;

4. *Expresses* its full support to the OPCW FFM, demands that all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic shall without any delay facilitate free and safe access for the FFM to relevant sites as well as provide any information and evidence, including, but not limited to, medical records, interview tapes and transcripts, and documentary material, in accordance with resolution 2118, in relation to the alleged incident in Douma and adjacent areas;

5. *Recalls* that in its resolutions 2118 and 2235 it decided that all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic shall cooperate fully with the OPCW and the United Nations;

6. *Emphasises* that this includes the obligation of all the parties in the Syrian Arab Republic of complying with their relevant provisions, by accepting personnel designated by the OPCW or the United Nations, by ensuring the security of activities undertaken by these personnel and providing these personnel with immediate and unfettered access to the site of the alleged incident in Douma and adjacent areas;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, and on compliance by all relevant parties in the Syrian Arab Republic, within 15 days of adoption of this resolution and thereafter within the framework of its reporting on resolution 2118 (2013).

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Security Council

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11 April 2018
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 10 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information bulletins from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic for the period from 7 to 9 April 2018 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Nebenzia**

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Annex to the letter dated 10 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (7 April 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported 17 incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: 10 in Damascus, 4 in Ladhiqiyah, 2 in Homs and 1 in Aleppo.

The Turkish representative office has reported two incidents of gunfire: one Dar'a Governorate and one in Idlib Governorate.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

The Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has not carried out any humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours.

In total, 1,779 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 2,508.4 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 151 residents.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 76,299 residents.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours two ceasefire agreements have been signed: with Qantarah al-Shamaliyah and Qantarah al-Janubiyah in Hama Governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 2,499.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (8 April 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported 17 incidents of gunfire: 12 in Damascus Governorate and 5 in Ladhiqiyah Governorate.

The Turkish representative office has reported four incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: two in Damascus, one in Homs and one in Idlib.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

The Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has not carried out any humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours.

In total, 1,779 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 2,508.4 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 139 residents.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 76,438 residents.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is unchanged — it is still 2,499.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (9 April 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported nine incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: four in Ladhiqiyah, three in Aleppo and two in Damascus.

The Turkish representative office has reported three incidents of gunfire: two in Damascus Governorate and one in Hama Governorate.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

The Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has not carried out any humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours.

In total, 1,779 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 2,508.4 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 191 residents.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 76,629 residents.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is unchanged — it is still 2,499.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

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Security Council

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11 April 2018

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Letter dated 6 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, under the presidency of Peru, the Security Council plans to hold an open debate on youth, peace and security on 23 April 2018.

In this regard, Peru has prepared the attached concept note (see annex). I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Gustavo **Meza-Cuadra**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Peru
to the United Nations

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Annex to the letter dated 6 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Concept note for the Security Council open debate on youth, peace and security, to be held on 23 April 2018

I. Introduction

1. Today's generation of young people is the largest the world has ever known, and young people often represent the majority of the population in countries affected by armed conflict. Far from being homogeneous, youth are affected by conflict and peace in countless ways. Young people are often active in contributing to the peace and security of their communities and societies, but their work needs greater recognition and leverage to contribute to building and sustaining peace.

2. The aim of this open debate is to build on the landmark Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) and analyse the significant and positive contribution of youth in efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, as well as the important role youth can play in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, as a key aspect of the sustainability, inclusiveness and success of peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts, focusing particularly on elements identified in the progress study on youth and peace and security (A/72/761-S/2018/86), and pursuant to resolution 2250 (2015).

3. This meeting will provide the opportunity to discuss the findings and recommendations of the progress study and exchange views on the way forward from Member States to implementing the youth, peace and security agenda.

II. Background

4. On 9 December 2015, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2250 (2015) on youth, peace and security. The resolution is the first one fully dedicated to recognizing the important and positive role that young women and men play in the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security. By its resolution 2250 (2015) on youth, peace and security, the Council asks Member States and the United Nations to create space for the strong and positive contribution that youth can bring to these crucial processes. Over the past two years, work has been done by numerous partners, including Member States, United Nations entities, civil society organizations and, very importantly, young people themselves to translate the resolution into concrete steps and actions to implement it.

5. In its resolution 2250 (2015), the Council requested the Secretary-General to carry out a progress study on the youth's positive contribution to peace processes and conflict resolution, in order to recommend effective responses at the local, national, regional and international levels.

6. An independent lead author, Graeme Simpson (South Africa), was appointed by the former Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon to develop an independent study to be presented to the Security Council. Mr. Simpson worked with the support of an advisory group consisting of 21 independent experts in the field of youth, peace and security, who provided guidance and quality assurance. The process of developing the study was supported by a joint secretariat established by the United Nations Population Fund and the Peacebuilding Support Office, and involved numerous partners from United Nations entities and civil society.

III. Scope of the open debate on youth, peace and security

7. The progress study on youth and peace and security (A/72/761-S/2018/86) addresses how young women and men are involved in peacebuilding practices on the ground, proposing, in this regard, concrete operational directions for the peace and security community to work with young people in new and innovative ways. The study also contributes to sustaining peace, emphasizing the role of young people in conflict prevention, as a key element of resolution 2250 (2015) and the youth, peace and security agenda. In addition it helps to understand the concept of prevention while creating a platform for young people to share their voices and lead their communities to build sustainable peace.

8. Resolution 2250 (2015) and the progress study are premised on the fact that, thus far, Governments and the multilateral system have been challenged in effectively accessing, working with and fully including young people in peace and security contexts. Therefore, the progress study on youth and peace and security is seeking to address this critical gap and to help to overturn the negative stereotypes that have been cast upon young people.

9. The progress study also provides a long-term and forward-looking strategy for the implementation of resolution 2250 (2015), guidance and a set of recommendations for Member States and other relevant actors to strengthen the design of policies and programmes to enhance the positive impact of young people. It shows young people's positive role in sustaining peace and defines critical issues and areas of interventions for the youth, peace and security agenda.

IV. Guiding questions

10. We encourage interventions that focus on the following questions:

(a) What concrete steps and promising practices have been taken by Member States since the adoption of resolution 2250 (2015)?

(b) How have Member States created meaningful, inclusive and safe spaces for youth to be involved in and contribute to peace and security policy and programming?

(c) What role has resolution 2250 (2015) played in how Governments address the question of meaningful inclusion of youth, from peace processes to access to decision-making? What good practices and lessons learned exist regarding how the resolution has been translated into concrete action?

(d) What factors prevent or inhibit the involvement of young women and men in contributing to security and building peace?

(e) What factors could promote and support young people's active involvement in building peace, preventing violence and contributing to positive social cohesion in their communities, societies and institutions?

(f) What are the financial and political commitments given by Governments to young people in line with an effective implementation of the youth, peace and security agenda?

(g) How can Member States continue to support the efforts of the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the progress study?

(h) How have Member States engaged with the United Nations peacebuilding architecture, particularly the Peacebuilding Commission, in advancing the

implementation of resolution 2250 (2015)? What lessons learned and best practices exist?

(i) What further data and learnings on the positive contribution by young women and men in the field of peace and security would assist Member States in implementing resolution 2250 (2015)?

V. Format and briefers

11. The open debate will be held on Monday, 23 April 2018, at 10 a.m. in the Security Council Chamber. It will be chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru, Néstor Popolizio.

12. The following speakers will brief the Security Council:

The Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth, Jayathma Wickramanayake

The lead author of the progress study on youth and peace and security, Graeme Simpson

A member of the Advisory Council of the World Young Women's Christian Association and member of the Board of the FRIDA Young Feminist Fund, Sophia Pierre-Antoine

A representative of civil society (to be confirmed)

VI. Expected results

13. A resolution is expected to be adopted.